

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ,

Received up to 12th June, 1888.

POLITICAL.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 7th June, publishes an Urdu translation of an article which appeared in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, Calcutta, of the 25th May. The article was communicated to the *Patrika* by its Allahabad correspondent. The writer represents Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khan and his son, Mr. Justice Mahmud, as leaders of the Muhammadan community in these Provinces, and says that the father is secretly assisted by the son in his opposition to the National Congress. Government, following the maxim "Divide and govern," shows partiality to Musalmáns against Hindús. The appointments of eight tahsildárs as Officiating Deputy Collectors are notified in the Allahabad *Government Gazette* dated 28th April last; of these eight tahsildárs who have received promotion five are Musalmáns and only three Hindús. There are six Hindu Statutory Civilians against five Muhammadan Statutory Civilians, and it is rumoured that a Musalmán will be admitted to the Native Civil Service this year. There are nine tahsildárs in the Allahabad district, of whom six are Musalmáns. Hence it will be perceived that a great injustice is being done to Hindús by Government, inasmuch as, according to the last census, the Hindu population in these Provinces is

Circulation,  
385 copies.



seven times the Muhammadan population. Sir Auckland Colvin openly declared that he received his elementary political education amidst Musalmáns and had had the honour of serving under a Muhammadan prince in Egypt, and therefore Hindús should expect nothing from his Government. In commenting upon the above article, the *Nasim-i-Agra* observes that Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khán is not the head of the Muhammadan community, inasmuch as the orthodox Musalmáns have always been opposed to him. He has succeeded in winning over only those Musalmáns who like European dress and mode of life and are fond of liquor. A Muhammadan who drinks liquor, does not offer his daily prayers, does not fast during the month of Ramzán, and prefers a visit to England to a pilgrimage to Mecca, cannot be expected to do any good to his nation and country. Musalmáns had better look at the proceedings of Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khán and his son, who pride themselves in their patriotism and sympathy for their co-religionists. Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khán had a Muhammadan mosque at Benares demolished on the ground that the land on which the mosque was built had been obtained unjustly. As soon as he was appointed a Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council he prepared a Bill to tamper with the Muhammadan law of inheritance, but the Government of India was wise enough to reject it. The *Nasim-i-Agra* then refers to Mr. Justice Mahmud's judgment in the case of *Mazhar Ali versus Budh Singh*, published in the *Weekly Notes* for December, 1884, and says that by that judgment Musalmáns have been made liable to the provisions of section 108 of the Evidence Act in opposition to the Muhammadan law. When the question of Hindi *versus* Urdu was discussed, Mr. Justice Mahmud suggested that English should be made the Court language. His suggestion, if adopted, would be very injurious to Musalmáns. Again, he is opposed to the proposal that the Civil Service Examination should also be held in India. If the Examination were also held in India, many Musalmáns who cannot afford to bear the expenses of a journey to England would be able to compete.] Sir Saiyid



Ahmad Khán has succeeded in getting his sons and grandsons appointed to high posts under Government, but their appointments have done no good to the whole Muhammadan community. The Allahabad correspondent of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* accuses Sir Auckland Colvin of unjust partiality to Musalmáns, but the charge is unfounded. Sir Auckland is not an ordinary Civilian, but is a man of high birth. His father, who lies buried in the Agra fort, was formerly Lieutenant-Governor of these Provinces, and all classes of the people were satisfied with his administration. All the members of the family are famous for their love of justice and sympathy with the people. Sir Auckland Colvin's declaration, to which the correspondent of the Calcutta newspaper has taken exception, does not show that His Honor is unduly partial to Muhammadans. The larger employment of Musalmáns in the public service is due to their ability and efforts. Hindús do not like to go to England for education. Some narrow-minded Civilians, who think that the growth of a close relationship between Government and the people will put a stop to their high-handedness and tyranny, are no doubt opposed to the National Congress. But Sir Auckland Colvin has openly declared, in a letter published in newspapers, that he is not an opponent of the Congress. Had Government been opposed to the movement, it would have ordered it to be stopped. The Judges of the High Court of Bombay, the Viceroy, and the Governor of Madras showed great kindness to the delegates of the Congress when the meetings were held at those places. If the Supreme or the Local Government is really opposed to the National Congress, serious consequences are sure to follow, which will lead to the ruin of the whole country. It is high time that Government should take steps to check the mutual ill-feeling and hatred which some evil-minded men are endeavouring to create among the people.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 31st May, publishes a long Urdu poem in which the writer ridicules and abuses Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khán and his followers, refers to their alleged departures from the tenets of the Muhammadan religion,

Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khán  
and the National Congress.

Circulation,  
450 copies.



tells Musalmáns not to allow themselves to be deceived by their misrepresentations, and advises them to support the National Congress.

Circulation,  
100 copies.

The *Bhárat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 8th June, is glad to say that the National Congress has begun to gain the sympathy and support of influential men in England. Sir William Hunter has lately published a long article in the *London Times* in praise of the movement. The *Bhárat Bandhu* then gives the substance of the article.

Circulation,  
240 copies.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 8th June, says that, looking at the letters published by Mr. Hume in the *Morning Post* in answer to Mr. Beck's criticisms on the National Congress, it would seem that Mr. Hume is in his dotage. He condemns Mr. Beck's writings as foolish, but the charge recoils on himself with redoubled force. He has not been able to answer the arguments of the opponents of the Congress and has entirely broken down towards the close of his letter of 17th May. He condemns Mr. Beck's allegations as imaginary, but the same remark is applicable to his own statements. He says that the National Congress cannot expect to obtain representative institutions for the next fifty or seventy years. Is not this idea an imaginary one? Nothing could be a greater mistake than to compare India with Canada. All the inhabitants of Canada profess the same religion, while the Indians profess various religions. It is absurd to call the latter one nation until they all become followers of the same religion. Mr. Beck has clearly shown that the National Congress is a mischievous movement and is calculated to create a rebellion. Mr. Hume expects that natives will be able to obtain representative institutions in fifty or seventy years; but, Mr. Beck and other men of his class rightly think that the introduction of such institutions is impossible until the British Government is willing to abandon the government of this country. The *Ázád* then criticizes other parts of Mr. Hume's letters,



The *Najmu-l-Akhbar* (Etawah), of the 12th June, says that Sir Lepel Griffin's notes about the state of affairs in Gwalior, Indore, and Bhopal in his last Report on the Native States in Central India deserve special notice. When the Gwalior treasure was invested in Government promissory notes, it was given out that the Council of Regency was responsible for the measure. But Sir Lepel Griffin has clearly stated in his report that the investment of the Gwalior treasure was made at his suggestion. This shows what great influence Residents and Political Agents exercise in Native States. Sir Lepel Griffin complains that, in spite of frequent warnings, Mahārāja Holkar does not care to improve the administration. With reference to Bhopal, he observes that Colonel Ward cannot place the administration on a satisfactory footing owing to Sadiq Hasan Khān's opposition. He accuses native editors of publishing libellous articles for pecuniary rewards, and urges that they should be prosecuted and punished. Had he been appointed Governor-General of India, he would have ordered them to be blown from a gun.

Circulation,  
180 copies.

The *Kārnāmah* (Lucknow), of the 4th June, publishes the memorial which the princes of the ex-Royal Family, the taluqdars, and other noblemen of Oudh have forwarded to the Government of India, praying for the appointment of Prince Mirza Jahān Qadr as the trustee and manager of the late ex-King's Imāmbāra and tomb, and hopes that the Government will accede to the just and reasonable request of the memorialists.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Nyāya Sudhā* (Hardā), of the 6th June, gives a brief abstract of the lecture delivered by Mr. Caine, M.P., on his Indian experience, and observes, in conclusion, that he appears to sympathize with the aims and aspirations of natives. It will be a happy day for this country when many men of his liberal views are found in England.

Circulation,  
400 copies.



## GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,  
181 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 8th and 9th June, publishes a long article in condemnation of the import duty levied by the Home Government on Indian silver ware and the destruction by the Assay Office of all silver goods which are found to contain more alloy than the proportion fixed by the office, and refers to the various attempts made by successive Viceroys and the Indian Chambers of Commerce to move the Home Government to abolish the import duty. In conclusion, the *Hindustán* states that Lord Dufferin has again sent a despatch to the Secretary of State on the subject and hopes that the English Government, acting upon its free trade policy, will see its way to abolishing the duty and putting a stop to the examination of Indian silver ware by the Assay Office.

Circulation,  
180 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhhár* (Etáwah), of the 8th June, says that the chief cause of the poverty of this country is the use of European goods by natives. It appears from a newspaper that during the last year matches worth Rs. 34,00,000, umbrellas worth Rs. 37,13,025, and boots worth Rs. 13,42,526 were imported from Europe and sold in the Bombay Presidency. Educated natives pride themselves in their patriotism, but obviously they themselves are the greatest consumers of European manufactures. If they are true friends of their country, they should take a vow to use only Indian goods. The National Congress can be of no use to the country, especially as it has tended to alienate the hearts of European officers from natives.

The *Agra Punch*, of the 12th June, represents a chaprási as carrying a spinning-wheel, and a woman, named India, as complaining that even her spinning-wheel has forcibly been taken from her, as she could not pay the income-tax.

Income-tax.

Circulation,  
181 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 9th June, gives a brief account of the proceedings of the public meeting held at the Calcutta Town Hall on the 5th idem, under the auspices of

Benares temple memorial.



Captain Hearsey, to support a memorial which will be submitted to the Supreme Government, praying for the restitution to Hindús of certain Hindu temples in Benares which are alleged to have been unjustly confiscated and sold by the Government in 1858. The *Hindustán* adds that Captain Hearsey deserves the gratitude of the whole Hindu community for the movement.

The *Chiragh-i-Aiman* (Agra), of the 8th June, says that Government and the the British system of administration people. in this country is seemingly a very good one, but on close examination it is found to be characterized by gross selfishness. Government looks to its own interests in utter disregard of those of the people. It has made rules and regulations which are beneficial to itself, but are very injurious to the people. First, look at the heavy assessment of land revenue. Landlords have to give 55 per cent. of their income to Government on account of land revenue and have to pay cesses, &c., in addition, so that they have hardly 30 or 35 per cent. left to them. They have also to submit to the illegal extortion of tahsil officials. Acts XVIII and XIX of 1873 have greatly deprived them of powers against their tenants: little indulgence is shown them in the payment of revenue instalments. No remission is granted even when there is a failure of crops owing to drought or any other cause. The condition of cultivators, too, is very unsatisfactory. They have not enough left for their support after paying their rents, which, as a rule, are high. Wild beasts injure their standing crops, but Government neither allows them to keep arms nor does it itself make any arrangements for the protection of their crops.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 6th June, says that British administration in India contrasted with the Portuguese administration in Goa. British officers would do well to read an article which appeared in the *Goa Punch* for the Hindi month of Baisakh. In the article the *Punch* briefly contrasts the British administration in India with the Portuguese administration in Goa, and declares that the people under the Portuguese rule are more happy and contented. The *Subodh*

Circulation,  
200 copies.



*Sindhu* then republishes the article from the Goa newspaper.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 9th June, says that, with a view to reducing the heavy marriage expenses among Hindús, some English newspapers recommend the introduction of a marriage tax. But the proposal is an unjust one and would obviously increase and not decrease the expenses. If Government is anxious to put a stop to the evil, it should frame a scheme for the encouragement of Hindu social reform on the lines of local self-government. An Act should be passed sanctioning the appointment of local committees for the purpose. The committees should be composed of the leaders of the Hindu community, and should devote their attention to the curtailment of the heavy marriage expenses, the encouragement of remarriage of young widows, the stoppage of the customs of marrying children and adorning them with jewellery, and so forth. The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* then rebukes Hindús for their blindly following old but ruinous customs, and appeals to public associations to bring pressure to bear on the community to reduce the marriage expenses.

#### POST-OFFICE.

The *Chirdgh-i-Aiman* (Agra), of the 1st June, urges that as newspapers are in the nature of interpreters between Government and the public and consequently very useful to both parties, the postage on them should be remitted. If Government does not see its way to an entire remission of the postage, it should reduce the postage to a quarter of an anna. The system of paying postage in advance for privileged newspapers causes unnecessary loss to the proprietors of the newspapers.

#### NATIVE STATES.

The *Bulbul-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 4th June, says that the account given by the *Nizam-ul-Mulk* of the alleged ill-treatment of Nanne Khán by the Rámpur Darbar.



is exaggerated and false. Nanne Khán was employed in the service of the State. He quietly left Rámpur and went to Moradabad, without obtaining leave from his superior officer, soon after the occurrence of several thefts at Rámpur; on his return to Rámpur he was required to give an explanation of his misbehaviour. The *Nizamu-l-Mulk* says that the administration of Rámpur is not likely to be improved until Europeans are appointed members of the Council. It really means that the State should be annexed. But neither Musalmáns nor Hindús would like to see Rámpur annexed. The members of the Council are able men and perform their duties well. The state of affairs is now very satisfactory. All the relatives of the Nawáb have been reconciled and friendship has been restored between Haidar Ali Khán and General Azimu-l-din Khán. The Council had now better be abolished, but of course the members should still continue in the service of the State.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 9th June, after giving the substance of the article of the *Raftq-i-Hind* newspaper of Lahore, urging the annexation of Kashmír, says that the *Dost-i-Hind*, the *Nusratu-l-Akhbár*, and other native newspapers have rightly denounced the Lahore journal for its absurd proposal. Government cannot be justified in annexing the Happy Valley on the grounds urged. The *Raftq-i-Hind* appears to have been animated by malice in its recommendation about Kashmír, because it did not urge the annexation of other Native States in which maladministration prevailed.

The same paper says that some Muhammadan newspapers are in the habit of complaining that Muhammadans are not appointed to posts of trust and responsibility in Hindu States. But the complaint is utterly unfounded. Mahárája Kishor Singh, the Commander-in-Chief of Marwar, has lately appointed one Muhammad Raza Ali his Aide-de-Camp and given him a horse and other valuable presents.

Appointment of a Muhammadan Aide-de-Camp by Mahárája Kishor Singh of Marwar.



## LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Chiragh-i-Aiman* (Agra), of the 8th June, complains that at Agra professional beggars, who as a rule own property worth one or two thousand rupees, are a great nuisance to the public. They annoy house-holders, shop-keepers, and the people walking in streets with their importunate demands for alms and taunt those men who do not comply with their demands. They should not be allowed to go about begging from door to door and man to man, but should be made to sit at suitable places in streets. If a person wishes to give them anything he could do so, but they should not be allowed to leave their places.

The *Kayasth Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 8th June, states that Mirza Abdulla Hasrati, the publisher of the *Vakil-i-Kaumi* journal, Lucknow, has been sentenced to a fine of Rs. 700 and a week's imprisonment for establishing a printing press without obtaining permission from the Magistrate.

Circulation,  
200 copies.

The *Mashir-i-Qaisar* (Lucknow), of the 5th June, quotes some extracts from the *Shahna-i-Hind* newspaper of the 1st idem, published by a Musalman of the Ahl-i-Hadis sect at Meerut, and condemns them as obscene and insulting to the Hanafi sect. The *Mashir-i-Qaisar* then refers to a poem published in the same number of the *Shahna-i-Hind* and complains that the writer has ridiculed and abused the Sufi sect and those persons who hold the religious meetings to celebrate the anniversary of Muhammad's birth.

Circulation,  
385 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 7th June, on the authority of its Jhānsi correspondent, complains that as there is no shed for pleaders and litigants in the compound of the local Courts at Jhānsi, they are exposed to much inconvenience from the inclemencies of the weather. A suitable shed should be built for their use, and it should be provided with *khas* tatties during the hot weather.



## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

NO.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, OR WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Agar-i-Akbar</i>	Agar	Urdu	Weekly	Tajammul-Husain,	June 7th	June 11th	200 copies.
2	<i>Agar-i-Akbar</i>	"	"	"	Amir Khan	" 12th	" 12th	90 "
3	<i>Agar-i-Akbar</i>	Moradabad	"	"	Dikwar Ali	May 1st, 8th, 16th & 23rd.	" 8th & 10th,	63 "
4	<i>Agar-i-Akbar</i>	"	"	"	Muqarrab Husain	June 3rd	" 8th	215 "
5	<i>Agar-i-Akbar</i>	Chunni	"	"	Khan, Hanuman Prasad.	" 5th	" 10th	200 "
6	<i>Agar-i-Akbar</i>	Cawnpore	"	"	Behmatul-lah	" 8th	" 8th & 11th	500 copies (including 200 copies taken by Government)
7	<i>Agar-i-Akbar</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-English, Bi-weekly	"	Gulab Bai	" 5th & 9th	" 8th & 11th	85 copies.
8	<i>Agar-i-Akbar</i>	Almorah	Hindi	Weekly	Sada Nand	" 4th	" 6th	160 "
9	<i>Agar-i-Akbar</i>	Misrut	Urdu	"	Amir Ali	" 8th	" 11th	240 "
10	<i>Agar-i-Akbar</i>	Lucknow	"	"	Chandan Lal	" 2nd	" 7th	100 "
11	<i>Agar-i-Akbar</i>	"	"	"	Ahmad Ali	" 8th	" 11th	2,000 "
12	<i>Agar-i-Akbar</i>	Aligarh	Hindi	"	Mahir Chand	" 11th	" 12th	250 "
13	<i>Agar-i-Akbar</i>	Banars	"	"	Ram Krishn Varma,	" 4th	" 7th	425 "
14	<i>Agar-i-Akbar</i>	Moradabad	Urdu	"	Kishun Sarup	" 1st & 8th	" 9th	"
15	<i>Agar-i-Akbar</i>	Agar	"	"	Rasul Ali	" 9th	" 11th	"
16	<i>Agar-i-Akbar</i>	Barilly	"	"	Thakur Prasad	" 4th	" 8th	"
17	<i>Agar-i-Akbar</i>	Rampur	"	"	Muhammed Husain,	"	"	"



*List of newspapers examined—(concluded).*

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATES OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1888.	1888.	
18	Gulab-i-Oudh	Sultanpur	Urdú	Weekly	Nirodam Dás	June 5th	June 8th	400 copies.
19	Hami-i-Hind	Alláhábád	"	"	Sadarn-i-din	May 27th	" 7th	181 "
20	Hindustán	Kálikankar	Hindí	Daily	Gur Datt Sukla	June 5th to 10th	" 6th to 11th,	100 "
21	Jalpur Gazette	Jaipur	Hindí-Urdú	Bi-weekly	Mahábir Prasad	" 6th & 9th	" 9th & 12th	150 "
22	Jám-i-Jamshed	Morádábád	Urdú	Weekly	Jamshed Ali	May 28th	" 8th	310 "
23	Jubilee Paper	Lucknow	"	Bi-monthly	Sayid Hasan Jáfár,	June 1st	" 7th	250 "
24	Káramah	"	"	Weekly	Muhammed Yáqúb	" 4th	" "	501 copies (in-
25	Káshí Patrikâ	Benares	Hindí-Urdú	"	Lakshmi Shankar	" 8th	" 11th	cluding 343
					Misra, M.A.			copies taken
								by Govern-
								ment).
26	Kárayath Akbár	Lucknow	Urdú	"	Rudra Prasad	"	10th	150 copies.
27	Khatir-i-Hind	Agre	"	Monthly	Nihal Chand	For June	" 8th	200 "
28	Khurshid-i-Asáq	Pilibhit	"	Weekly	Mahar Ahsan Khan,	June 7th	" 12th	200 "
29	Mashr-i-Qasr	Lucknow	"	"	Ghulam Muhammad,	" 5th	" 7th	47 "
30	Mulla-i-Nér	Cawnpore	"	"	Durgé Prasad	" 9th	" 12th	250 "
31	Mahr-i-Nimroz	Bijnor	"	"	Karim-i-lah	" 7th	" 10th	180 "
32	Nagar-i-Azam	Morádábád	"	"	Anjed Ali	" 4th	" 7th	180 "
33	Najm-i-Akbar	Báráwah	"	Bi-weekly	Báhu-i-lah Khan	" 4th, 8th & 12th.	" 7th, 9th & 12th.	385 "
34	Nasim-i-Agra	Agre	"	Weekly	Jamná Dás Biswas	" 7th	" 8th	50 "
35	Nasim-i-Hind	Fatehpur	"	"	Kunj Bihari Lal	May 31st & June 8th.	" 6th & 10th	" "



36	Nasim-i-Jaunpur	Jaunpur	...	...	...	Muhammad Ishaq	June 5th & 12th...	...	7th & 12th...	50
37	Nisam-i-Mulk	Moradabad	...	...	...	Fahimu-l-din	May 31st	...	11th	100
38	Nisam-i-Awad	Cawnpore	...	...	...	Abdu-l-Hamid	June 2nd	...	June 6th	308
39	Niyaya Sudha	Harda	...	...	...	Basudeva Bhaskar	" 6th	...	8th	400
40	Oudh Akhbar	Lucknow	...	Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasad	" 6th to 12th,	"	6th to 12th,	595 copies (in- cluding 94 copies taken by Govern- ment).
41	Oudh Punch	...	...	...	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	May 31st	...	6th	450 copies.
42	Pradyag Bandukdar	...	...	Hindi	"	Dewaki Nandan	June 11th	...	11th	500
43	Rajya-i-Akbar	Benares	...	Urdu	"	Ghulam Husain	4th	...	7th	200
44	Rajya	Moradabad	...	...	"	Partab Kishun	May 28th	...	"	432
45	Rajya-i-Gaseta	Ajmere	...	Urdu-Hindi	"	Murad Ali	June 4th	...	"	150
46	Rajya-i-Fakhir	Ratlam	...	Urdu	"	Muhammad Abdu-l- Haq.	May 31st	...	12th	150
47	Rajya-i-Fakhir	Moradabad	...	...	"	Jamshed Ali	27th	...	8th	113
48	Rajya-i-Fakhir	Lucknow	...	...	Bi-weekly	Tegh Bahadur	June 7th	...	9th	160
49	Rajya-i-Fakhir	Udaipur	...	Hindi	Weekly	Banshi Dhar	4th	...	8th	200
50	Rajya-i-Fakhir	Khandwa	...	Marathi Hindi	"	Lakshman Anant	6th	...	9th	258
51	Rajya-i-Fakhir	Agrae	...	Urdu	"	Itrat Husain	8th	...	"	60
52	Rajya-i-Fakhir	Moradabad	...	...	"	Musaffar Ali Khan,	5th	...	11th	125
53	Rajya-i-Fakhir	Lucknow	...	...	"	Puran Chand	8th	...	10th	238
54	Rajya-i-Fakhir	Meerut	...	...	"	Sajjad Husain	May 31st & June 8th.	...	6th & 12th,	130
55	Rajya-i-Fakhir	Dhar	...	Marathi	"	Balwant Kashi Nath,	June 7th	...	10th	250
56	Rajya-i-Fakhir	Meerut	...	Urdu	"	Sabit Ali	8th	...	11th	...

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

ALAHABAD:

The 10th June, 1883.

PRINTED AT THE N.-W. P. AND OUDH GOVERNMENT PRESS, ALAHABAD.







[CONFIDENTIAL]

## SELECTIONS

FROM THE

# VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

Received up to 19th June, 1888.

## CONTENTS.

### POLITICAL.

	PAGE.
Amir of Kabul and the British Government ...	379
An Urdu pamphlet published by the promoters of the National Congress ...	380
Rafāh-i-Ām Association of Lucknow and the National Congress ...	380
The National Congress and titles ...	381
Mr. A. O. Hume ...	381
Reviews of Sir Auckland Colvin's speeches ...	382

### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Provision of women for European soldiers for immoral purposes ...	382
Ditto ditto ditto ...	382
Ditto ditto ditto ...	382
Government and the people ...	384
Alleged grievances of uncovenanted European officers ...	384
British administration in India contrasted with Portuguese administration in Goa ...	385



	PAGE.
A case of police oppression, Kāganj, Etah ... ..	386
Study of vernacular newspapers by students ... ..	386
Government and the alleged unsatisfactory condition of natives ...	387
Attack committed on the editor of the <i>Riyāsu-l-Akhdār</i> , Gorakhpur...	387
Ditto                      ditto                      ditto ...	387
Alleged misbehaviour of Bhagwan Dās, a Sub-Inspector of Police at Agra ... ..	387
Alleged misbehaviour of the accountant in the Government Treasury and assistants in the Collectorate, Agra ... ..	388
Relatives employed in the Judge's office at Agra ... ..	388
An objectionable order said to have been issued by a European officer in the cantonment of Siālkot ... ..	388
Alleged ill-treatment of the Excise Muharrir by the Magistrate of Mainpuri ... ..	389

#### POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

Discontinuance of the delivery of mails at the city post-office, Meerut,	389
Introduction of half-anna platform tickets, Meerut ... ..	389

#### LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

A forest in Mahāban, Muttra, destroyed by fire by some European officers of the Agra garrison ... ..	389
Robbery on the Sikandra road in Agra ... ..	390
Enhancement of the rates of octroi duties and the water-supply scheme, Agra ... ..	390